

## New species of the genus *Dichomeris* Hübner (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae) from Thailand

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**Abstract** Six new species of the gelechiid genus *Dichomeris* are described from Thailand with figures of the adults and the male and female genitalia.

**Key words** Gelechiidae, *Dichomeris*, new species, Thailand.

### Introduction

In spite of a series of scientific papers on the gelechiid fauna of Thailand, our knowledge of this subject remains very poor. Summarising published scientific data, 47 species in all of the family Gelechiidae have been recorded from Thailand (Meyrick, 1929; Moriuti, 1993; Moriuti & Ueda, 1993; Robinson *et al.*, 1994; Park & Ponomarenko, 1996, 1998, 1999).

Thanks to the financial support of JISTEC in September–December 2000, we have had an opportunity to study some very interesting material from the collection of Prof. Sigeru Moriuti *et al.* preserved in the Entomological Laboratory of Osaka Prefecture University. All material was collected during Lepidopterological Expeditions of Osaka Prefecture University to Thailand in 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987. The results make possible an enlargement of the list of species found in Thailand. The present paper deals with the genus *Dichomeris* Hübner and includes descriptions of 6 species new to science. Only 2 species belonging to this genus were previously known from Thailand (Park & Ponomarenko, 1998).

### Materials and methods

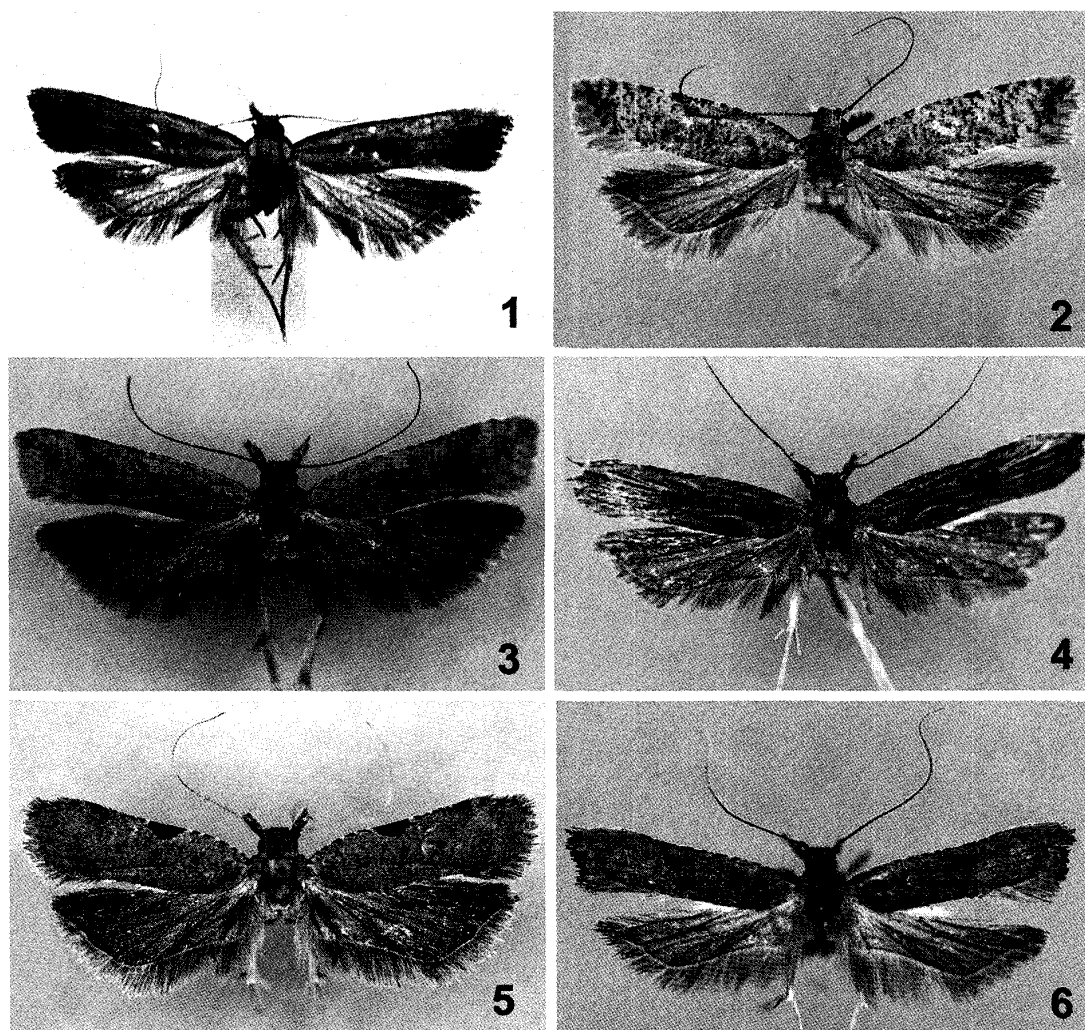
Terminology of the genitalia mainly follows Klots (1970), taking into consideration the homology of the sclerites in the male genitalia within the subfamily Dichomeridinae, based on functional morphological investigations (Ponomarenko, 1992, 1997).

Holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the Entomological Laboratory in Osaka Prefecture University, Sakai. For comparison of the new species with the species described by E. Meyrick, we used the type material deposited in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH).

### Descriptions

#### *Dichomeris moriutii* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n. (Figs 1, 7–11)

**Diagnosis.** The new species is similar in appearance to the recently described *Dichomeris aculata* Park (Park, 2001: 307–308, figs 1, 3, 4), but can be easily distinguished by the dark



Figs 1–6. Adults of *Dichomeris* spp. from Thailand. 1. *D. moriutii* sp. n., holotype. 2. *D. balioella* sp. n., holotype. 3. *D. matsumurai* sp. n., holotype. 4. *D. badiolineariella* sp. n., holotype. 5. *D. pseudodeltaspis* sp. n., holotype. 6. *D. rufusella* sp. n., holotype.

brown costal marks and the distinct dot at the middle of the forewing. The new species also differs in the male genitalia by the juxta which has 2 long processes and the aedeagus, which has 4 processes.

Adult (Fig. 1). Wingspread 14.5–17 mm. Head dark brown with grey frons. Ocelli absent. Proboscis covered with brown scales. Antenna with dark brown scape and 1/11 basal part of flagella; remaining part of flagella with alternate greyish brown and light grey rings on every segment. Labial palpi with second segment bearing a dense triangular scale tuft, which is dark brown on the outer side and greyish brown on the inner side, the dorsal outward scales with white tops; third segment longer than second one, light grey. Thorax greyish-yellow, with a pair of long light yellow hair pencils on the mesothoracic anepisternum. Tegula mostly greyish-yellow, with dark brown anterior part. Legs fuscous outwardly and light grey on inner side; fore-, mid- and hind tarsi with yellowish apical ring on each segment; hind tibia suffused dorsally with light yellowish hair-like scales. Ground colour of forewing greyish-yellow with scattered dark brown scales. Pattern of forewing formed by 8 short oblique dark brown costal marks; a distinct dark brown dot near middle of cell and a small concolorous dot at middle of anal fold; a large dark brown spot along the

termen and outer margin. 1/7 of costal margin and fringe along outer margin dark brown, fringe before apex greyish-yellow. Hindwing greyish brown with concolorous fringe.

Male genitalia (Figs 7–8). Uncus moderate in length, setose, with rounded posterior margin, fused with tegumen. Gnathos short, relatively thick, gently arched. Cucullus dilated towards apex, hollowed on dorsal margin before apex, its distal setose part curved ventrally and medially. Valvella membranous and finger-like, about 1/6 length of cucullus. Vinculum band-like, slightly dilated laterally and more strongly dilated in ventral part, lacking lateral lobes, ankylosed with juxta. Juxta with 2 heavily sclerotized long processes, bearing 12–13 small thorns laterally; their basal 1/4 part joined by slightly sclerotized plate. Aedeagus gently arched dorsally; its basal 1/3 sclerotized, rest slightly sclerotized medially and bearing 4 processes laterally, two on either side. Right medial process longest, gutter-like with pointed apex, forming side of aedeagus; right outer process shorter than former one; left medial process flat and forming side of aedeagus, left outer process shortest, dilated towards the base and serrate laterally.

Female genitalia (Figs 9–11). Ovipositor very short, membrane between IX and VIII segments 3 times shorter than length of papillae anales. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized laterally. Apophyses posteriores 3 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment with membranous ventral part. Ostium placed slightly posteriorly of anterior margin of VII segment. Antrum very wide and with 2 more or less triangular heavily sclerotized plates dorsally. Rounded posterior part of sclerotization placed between their distal parts, the ductus seminalis arising from its dorsal side. Bulla seminalis longitudinal, with narrowing at distal 1/4 and setose zone before the middle. Folded sclerotization extending from antrum to 2/3 of corpus bursae, its distal part slightly curved to left. Ductus bursae and corpus bursae not distinctly separate. Corpus bursae partly sclerotized: left and dorsal inflations and band on right side of bursa more heavy sclerotized; anterior part of bursa spinose; rest of bursa membranous.

Examined material. Holotype. ♂, THAILAND, Loei, Phu Rua, ca 800 m, 15–19. viii. 1987, leg. S. Moriuti, T. Saito, Y. Arita, Y. Yoshiyasu. Paratypes. 2 ♀, same locality, date and collectors.

Distribution. Thailand.

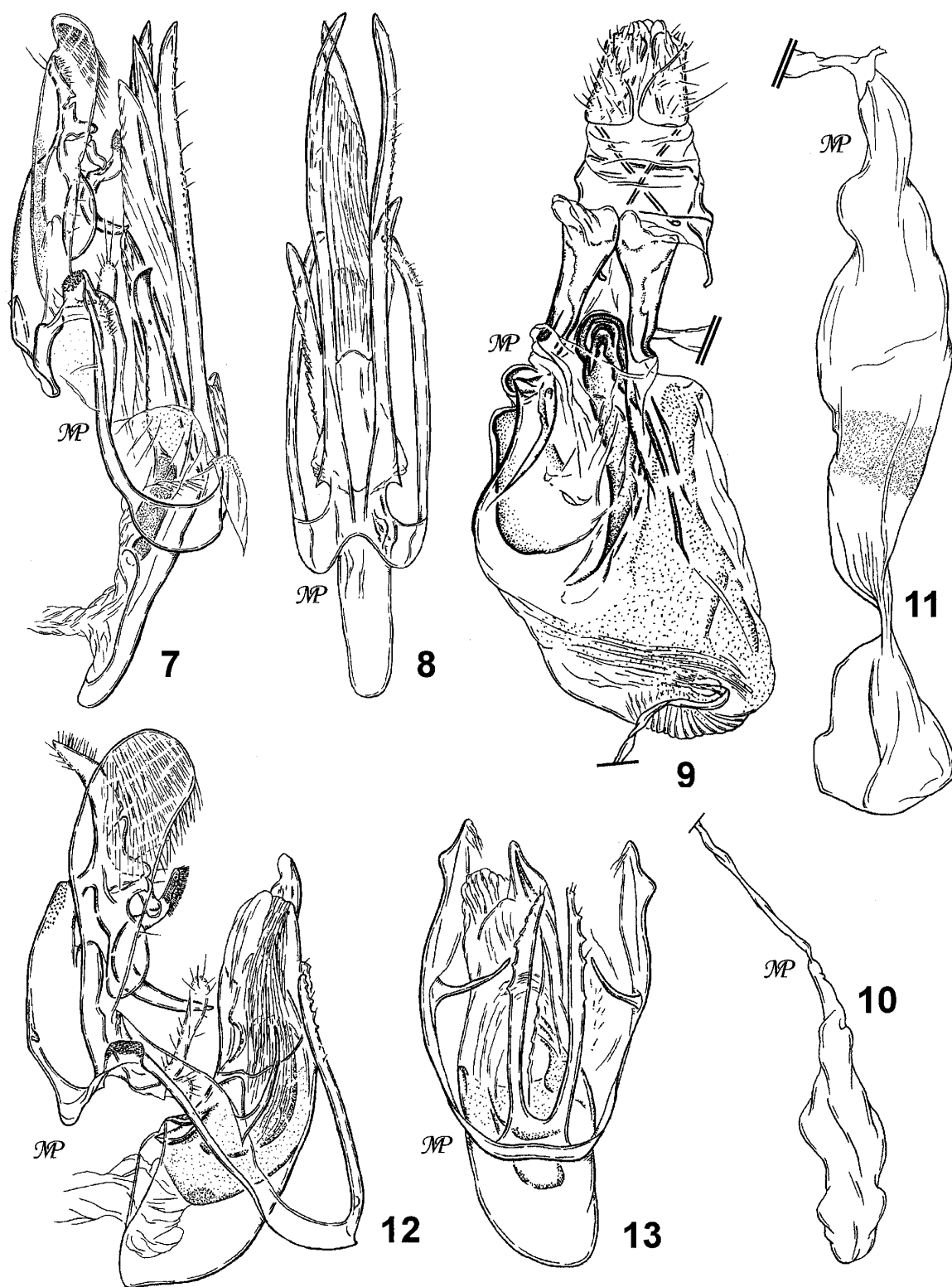
Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named in memory of Prof. S. Moriuti, who studied Microlepidoptera and collected moths during expeditions to Thailand.

***Dichomeris balioella* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n. (Figs 2, 12–13)**

Diagnosis. In external habitus and in the male genitalia the new species is similar to *Dichomeris symmetrica* Park et Hodges (1995: 20–21, figs 11, 12, 76, pl. B-7), but it can be easily distinguished by the vinculum being dilated into plates near the base, bearing lateral needle-like processes.

Adult (Fig. 2). Male. Wingspread 12 mm. Head yellowish grey, with frons light grey at the middle and dark brown laterally. Ocelli present. Proboscis covered with dark brown and light grey scales. Antenna with scape dark brown dorsally and light grey ventrally, flagella with alternate dark brown and light grey rings on every segment. Labial palpi with second segment, bearing dense triangular scaletuft, which is dark brown on the outer side, grey on the inner side and with light grey scales distally; third segment longer than second one, dark brown on the under margin and light grey on the outer and inner sides, with dark



Figs 7-13. Male and female genitalia of *Dichomeris* spp. from Thailand. 7-11. *D. moriutii* sp. n. 7-8. Male genitalia (7: lateral aspect, 8: ventral aspect). 9-11. Female genitalia (9: ventral aspect, 10: additional bursae; 11: bulla seminalis). 12-13. *D. balioella* sp. n., male genitalia (12: lateral aspect, 13: ventral aspect).

brown apex. Thorax yellowish grey, with a pair of long brownish hair pencils on the mesothoracic anepisternum. Tegula mostly yellowish grey, with dark brown anterior part. Fore- and middle legs dark brown outwardly and light grey on inner side; fore- and middle tarsi with light grey apical ring on each segment; hind legs light grey on outer and inner sides; hind tibia with whitish hair-like scales; hind tarsus light grey on the inner side and light brownish on the outer side, with a light grey apical ring on each segment. Ground colour of forewing yellowish grey with irregular short dark brown transverse streaks, formed by scattered scales. The costal margin dark brown in basal 1/7 part and with 9–10 dark brown short costal marks and small spots. The forewing with 6 dark brown dots along the apex and termen. Fringe yellowish grey. Hindwing brownish grey, darker distally, with concolorous fringe.

Male genitalia (Figs 12–13). Uncus slightly elongate, with parallel lateral sides and rounded posterior margin, fused with tegumen. Gnathos relatively long, narrow and curved at a right angle. Cucullus dilated towards apex; its distal 1/3 part slightly curved ventrally. Valvella membranous and finger-like, about 1/3 length of cucullus. Vinculum very narrow band-like, ankylosed with juxta, its lateral arms dilated into longitudinal semioval plates near base, the needle-like process, arising from posterior-ventral angle of these plates. Juxta almost symmetric, consisting of 2 narrow long processes, bearing small thorns on distal 1/3 part laterally. Aedeagus stout, slightly curved dorsally, lacking processes, more or less evenly sclerotized, its right side extending into a lobe with rounded apex. Cornutus as heavy sclerotized gutter-like plate.

Female. Unknown.

Examined material. Holotype. ♂, THAILAND, Loei, Phu Rua, ca 800 m, 15–19. viii. 1987, leg. S. Moriuti, T. Saito, Y. Arita, Y. Yoshiyasu.

Distribution. Thailand.

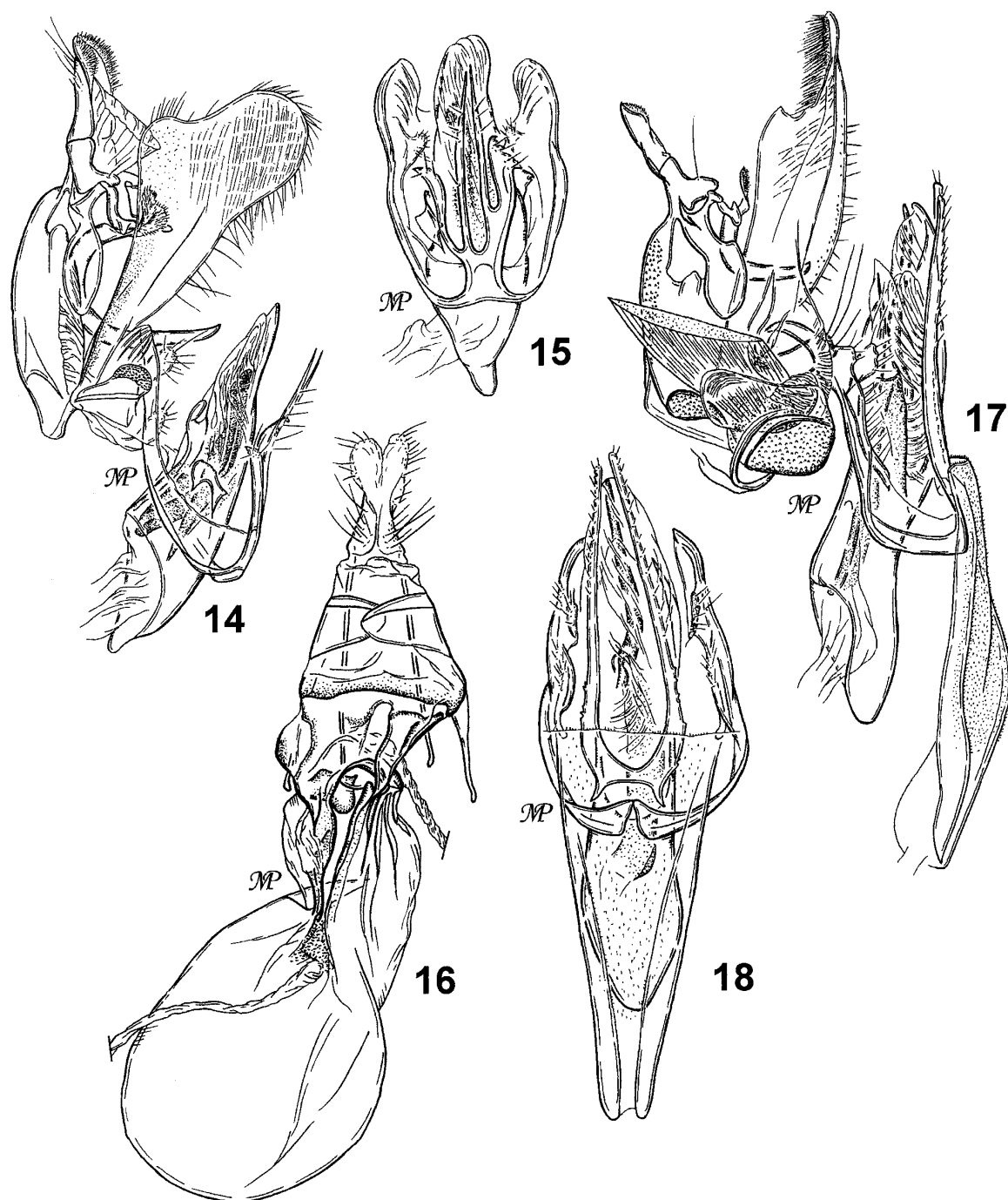
Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name was derived from word root “*bali-*” (Greek), meaning the spotted.

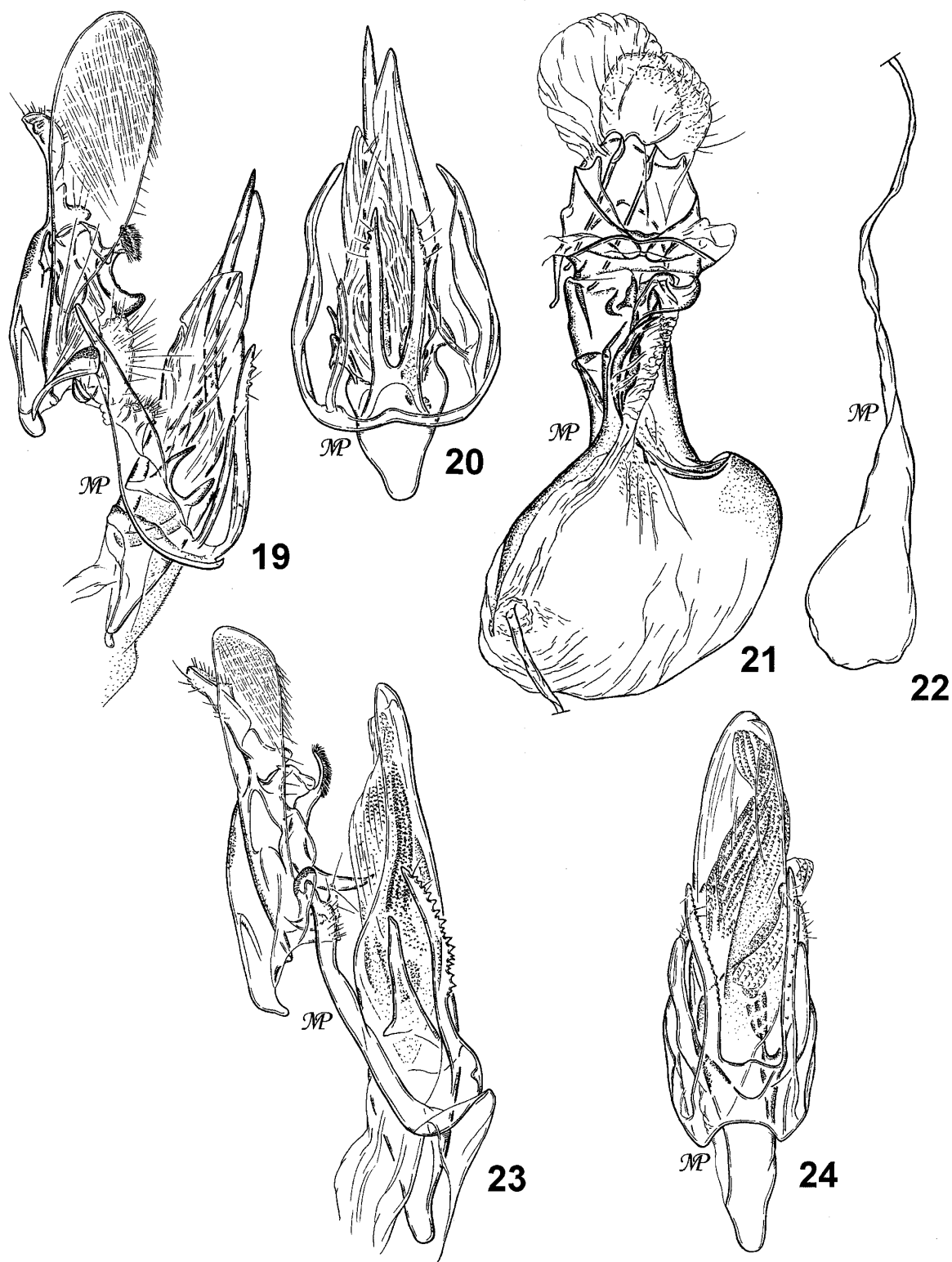
***Dichomeris matsumurai* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n. (Figs 3, 14–16)**

Diagnosis. In external habitus the new species is similar to *Dichomeris bulawskii* Ponomarenko et Park (Ponomarenko & Park, 1996: 114, figs 1, 5–8), but it can be easily distinguished in the male genitalia by the juxta having 4 processes and the aedeagus bearing 2 lateral short indented processes and a dorsal short flattened finger-like process.

Adult (Fig. 3). Wingspread 20–21.5 mm. Head greyish brown with frons light grey at the middle and dark brown laterally. Ocelli present. Proboscis covered with dark brown scales. Antenna with dark brown scape and flagellum with alternate dark brown and light grey rings on every segment. Labial palpi with second segment, bearing dense triangular scaletuft, which is dark brown on the outer side, brown on the inner side, yellowish-grey on the dorsal margin and internally along it; third segment longer than second one, dark brown on the under margin and light grey on the outer and inner sides, with dark brown apex. Thorax brownish, with a pair of long dark brown hair pencils on the mesothoracic anepisternum. Tegula mostly greyish-brown, with dark brown anterior part. Legs dark brown outwardly and greyish on inner side; fore-, mid- and hind tarsi with light grey apical ring on each segment; hind tibia suffused dorsally with light grey hair-like scales. Ground colour of forewing yellowish brown with scattered brown scales, forming transverse streaks



Figs 14–18. Male and female genitalia of *Dichomeris* spp. from Thailand. 14–16. *D. matsumurai* sp. n. 14–15. Male genitalia (14: lateral aspect, 15: ventral aspect). 16. Female genitalia, ventral aspect. 17–18. *D. badiolineariella* sp. n., male genitalia (17: lateral aspect, 18: ventral aspect).



Figs 19–24. Male and female genitalia of *Dichomeris* spp. from Thailand. 19–22. *D. pseudodeltaspis* sp. n. 19–20. Male genitalia (19: lateral aspect, 20: ventral aspect). 21–22. Female genitalia (21: ventral aspect, 22: additional bursae). 23–24. *D. rufusella* sp. n., male genitalia (23: lateral aspect, 24: ventral aspect).

along the longitudinal wing axis. Pattern of forewing formed by 11–12 dark brown short costal marks of different width and shape; by 2 distinct dark brown dots at the end of the cell and at the middle of anal fold, 7 dark brown dots along the apex and termen, also with indistinct fuscous fascia curved inward and spot before apex. 1/6 part of costal margin dark brown. Fringe yellowish brown. Hindwing dark brown with concolorous fringe.

Male genitalia (Figs 14–15). Uncus slightly elongate, with parallel lateral sides and rounded posterior margin, fused with tegumen. Gnathos relatively long, narrow and gently arched. Cucullus dilated towards apex; its distal margin with lobe at near 2/3 of its length, ventral margin hollowed before 2/3 part. Valvella membranous and finger-like, about 1/4 length of cucullus. Vinculum narrow band-like, lacking lobes laterally, ankylosed with juxta. Juxta with elongate base and 4 processes: the two central ones very narrow and longer, the two lateral ones dilated distally and with thorns before apex; right pair of processes with common elongate base. Aedeagus stout, its basal half and right side sclerotized; bearing 3 processes: each side with one indented process dilated towards apex and dorsal surface with a flattened finger-like, caudally curved process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16). Ovipositor short, membrane between IX and VIII segments 1/4 length of papillae anales. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized laterally. Apophyses posteriores 2.8 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment sclerotized, with very narrow membranous ventral part. Antrum very wide and with heavily sclerotized ventral plate. Ductus bursae relatively narrow with folded sclerotization on left side, extending to corpus bursae. Posterior part of that sclerotization very complicated in shape, ductus seminalis arising from its dorsal side. Corpus bursae membranous, oval, with conic setose zone on the left side at the base of ductus bursae and without signum.

Examined material. Holotype. ♂, THAILAND, Loei, Phu Rua, ca 800 m, 15–19. viii. 1987, leg. S. Moriuti, T. Saito, Y. Arita, Y. Yoshiyasu. Paratypes. 1 ♀, Nakhon Nayok, Khao Yai (ca 800 m), 11–19. xi. 1985, same collectors; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Doi Angkhang (ca 1,450 m), 16. v. 1983, leg. H. Kuroko, S. Moriuti, Y. Arita, Y. Yoshiyasu.

Distribution. Thailand.

Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named after Prof. T. Matsumura, former leader of Laboratory of Entomology, National Institute of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences (Japan, Tsukuba), who was one of the initiators of this co-operative investigation.

***Dichomeris badiolineariella* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n. (Figs 4, 17–18)**

Diagnosis. In external habitus the new species is similar to *Dichomeris bipunctella* (Walsingham, 1882) (Hodges, 1986: 78, pl. 2, figs 5, 6; pl. D, figs 1, 2; pl. S, fig. 4), but it can be easily distinguished by having male genitalia with a strongly developed androconial apparatus; a vinculum, bearing lateral lobes; an almost symmetrical juxta; and an aedeagus which is stout and lacks processes.

Adult (Fig. 4). Male. Wingspread 17.5 mm. Head dark, greyish brown, with grey frons. Ocelli present. Proboscis covered with light grey scales. Antenna with scape and flagellum brownish grey dorsally and light grey ventrally. Labial palpi with second segment bearing a dense quadrangular scale tuft, which is grey on the outer side, with brown scales on distal margin, and light grey on inner side; third segment longer than second one, light grey, with dark brown apical part. Thorax greyish brown, with a pair of long light grey hair pencils on the mesothoracic anepisternum; tegula concolorous with the thorax. Fore-, mid- and hind



legs greyish brown outwardly and light grey on inner side; hind tibia with scattered light grey scales; fore-, mid- and hind tarsi with light grey apical ring on each segment. Ground colour of forewing greyish brown, with light grey lines along the veins and dark brown streaks paralleling veins. Pattern of forewing consisting of 8 dark brown oblique costal marks of different width and length, first and eighth of them largest; large dark brown spot at end of cell and smaller one at 1/3 of anal fold. Distinct light grey arched line placed under the anal fold and tangent to dark brown line in anal fold before the middle of the latter. Fringe varicoloured: before apex—greyish, at the apex—dark brown, along the termen—basally with alternate brownish grey and dark brown sections and distally dark brown. Hindwing brownish grey, basal part of costal margin with white scales; fringe brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 17–18). Uncus elongate, with concave lateral sides, truncated apex in lateral view, with more or less triangular posterior margin, fused with tegumen. Gnathos curved at a right angle. Parategminal sclerites very large, with rounded apex, about 1/4 of tegumen+uncus length, joined with long band-like sclerites holding up the membranous androconial sacks with long hair-like scales. Cucullus dilated basally and before 3/4 of its length; deeply hollowed on the dorsal margin after dilation; its distal part with rounded apex and curved medially. Valvella sclerotized as plate basally and flattened lobe distally, both fused with rhombic plate hollowed medially on posterior margin. Vinculum band-like, consisting of 2 arms dilated laterally, each with quadrangular lateral lobe. Juxta almost symmetrical, consisting of 2 long processes, distant basally and bearing small thorns on ventral margin in distal half; right process slightly longer than left one. Aedeagus almost straight, with gutter-like sclerotization backing its ventral surface and sides; its right process a flat wide lobe with finger-like lobe at the apex; dorsal side with flat pointed plate; cornutus strong, 1/3 length of aedeagus.

Female. Unknown.

Examined material. Holotype. ♂, THAILAND, Loei, Phu Rua, ca 800 m, 15–19. viii. 1987, leg. S. Moriuti, T. Saito, Y. Arita, Y. Yoshiyasu.

Distribution. Thailand.

Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name was derived from word roots “*badi-*” (Latin), meaning castaneous (colour) and “*lineari-*” (Latin), meaning linear.

***Dichomeris pseudodeltaspis* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n. (Figs 5, 19–22)**

Diagnosis. In external habitus the new species is similar to *Dichomeris deltaspis* (Meyrick, 1905) (“Holotype”; “*Ypsolophus deltaspis* Meyrick”; “Ceylon Kandy, 9. ii. Green”; Genital slide N 30078, male, Euparal, 2001 M. Ponomarenko, deposited in BMNH), but it can be easily distinguished by the male genitalia having a symmetrical juxta, consisting of 2 processes; by the vinculum with 2 thin processes, each bearing one long strong seta; and by aedeagus with bifurcate lateral processes and a strong cornutus.

Adult (Fig. 5). Wingspread 18.5–20 mm. Head greyish brown, with light grey frons. Ocelli present. Proboscis covered with greyish brown scales. Antenna with scape greyish brown anteriorly and light grey on ventral side and posteriorly; flagellum greyish brown dorsally and light grey ventrally. Labial palpi with second segment, bearing dense triangular scaletuft, which is brown on the outer side, with light grey scales on distal margin, and light grey on inner side; third segment longer than second one, light grey, with

dark brown apical part. Thorax greyish brown, without pair of long hair pencils on the mesothoracic anepisternum; tegula greyish brown, with dark brown anterior margin. Fore-, mid- and hind legs brown outwardly and light grey on inner side; hind tibia with scattered light grey scales; fore-, mid- and hind tarsi with light grey apical ring on each segment. Ground colour of forewing greyish brown, with scattered dark brown scales forming small dots along the middle of the wing, dorsal margin and termen. Pattern of forewing mainly on the costal margin: large triangular costal mark before the middle, 5 small oblique marks before the latter and 3–4 beyond the large mark, smaller spot at the end of  $R_2$ . Fringe brownish grey. Hindwing greyish brown, darker towards apex, fringe greyish brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 19–20). Uncus rounded, with concave posterior margin, fused with tegumen. Gnathos gently arched, relatively thick, dilated distally, with truncated apex. Cucullus dilated distally, with rounded apex, its distal part curved medially. Valvella membranous, corrugated and oval in shape, relatively large, bearing long setae, about 1/4 length of cucullus. Vinculum dilated laterally, with left ventro-lateral long needle-like process and right ventro-lateral shorter one, each bearing a long seta, ankylosed with juxta. Juxta symmetrical, consisting of 2 long processes, arising from common base and both bearing three small thorns on ventral margin. Aedeagus almost straight, its right side backed by a sclerotized gutter-like plate with rounded apex, dorsal surface with flat short plate; sides with heavily sclerotized bifurcate processes; cornutus strong longer than 2/3 of aedeagus length.

Female genitalia (Figs 21–22). Ovipositor very short, membrane between IX and VIII segments 1/2 length of papillae anales. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized laterally. Apophyses posteriores almost 3 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment with heavily sclerotized triangular plate on posterior margin, bearing longitudinal crest, and with small lateral lobes. Large membranous dorsal sack placed distally of its posterior margin. Ostium placed slightly posteriorly of anterior margin of VII segment. Antrum very wide, narrowed after 1/4 of its length. Ductus bursae folded and heavily sclerotized, its dorsal side with sclerotized ring from where ductus seminalis arises. Sclerotization of ductus extending to corpus bursae as inflation on right side of the latter and long band on its left side. The ductus of additional bursa arising from left side of corpus bursae before anterior end of band-like sclerotization.

Examined material. Holotype. ♂, THAILAND, Chanthaburi, Khao Soi Dao, ca 400 m, 6. vi. 1983, leg. Kuroko, Moriuti, Arita, Yoshiyasu. Paratypes. 1 ♀, same locality, date and collectors; 1 ♀, 7. vi. 1983, same locality and collectors.

Distribution. Thailand.

Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name was derived from word root “*pseud-*” (Greek) meaning false and specific name of similar species *Dichomeris deltaspis* Meyrick. The latter includes the Greek root “*delt-*”, meaning triangular.

***Dichomeris rufusella*** Ponomarenko et Ueda, **sp. n.** (Figs 6, 23–24)

Diagnosis. Habitus and the male genitalia of this new species combine the characters belonging to several groups within the genus *Dichomeris*. But there is no known species in the genus which is closely related to the described species. The new species can be easily distinguished by a slightly asymmetrical juxta with a relatively wide basal plate; by the narrow vinculum hollowed anteriorly and lacking lateral processes; and by the almost

straight aedeagus with sclerotized ventral surface and sides and 2 lateral processes.

Adult (Fig. 6). Male. Wingspread 12 mm. Head brownish grey, with light grey frons. Ocelli absent. Proboscis covered with dark brown and light grey scales. Antenna with scape brownish grey dorsally and light grey ventrally, flagellum with alternate brownish grey and grey rings on every segment. Labial palpi with second segment, bearing dense triangular scaletuft, which is brown on the outer side, light grey on the inner side; third segment longer than second one, dark brown on the under margin and light grey on the outer and inner sides. Thorax brownish grey, with a pair of long light yellow hair pencils on the mesothoracic anepisternum. Tegula mostly brownish grey, with dark brown anterior part. Fore-, mid- and hind legs greyish brown outwardly and light grey on inner side; hind tibia with light grey hair-like scales dorsally; fore-, mid- and hind tarsi with light grey apical ring on each segment. Ground colour of forewing greyish orange with scattered dark brown scales forming irregular transverse streaks and small dots. Pattern of forewing consisting of a dark brown area of the costal margin basally extending to 1/11 part, 12–13 dark brown costal marks of different width and length, a more or less distinct dot at 2/3 of cell and 4 spots. Largest of spots at the base of  $R_2$ , smaller one at the middle of  $R_3$  and 2 spots at 1/3 and 2/3 of anal fold. Fringe concolorous with forewing ground colour at the base and dark brown distally. Hindwing greyish brown, darker distally, basal part of costal margin with white scales; fringe greyish brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 23–24). Uncus slightly elongate, with rounded posterior margin, fused with tegumen. Gnathos gently arched. Cucullus dilated towards apex, slightly curved ventrally, its 1/5 distal part curved medially; dorsal margin with hollow beyond 3/4 of its length. Valvella membranous and finger-like, about 1/6 length of cucullus. Vinculum narrow and band-like, with hollow on anterior margin ventrally, ankylosed with juxta. Juxta slightly asymmetrical, consisting of relatively wide basal plate and 2 long processes, bearing small thorns on distal dilated half ventrally; both processes flattened laterally; left process slightly curved dorsally. Aedeagus almost straight, with gutter-like sclerotization backing its ventral surface and sides, 2 flattened finger-like lateral processes arising from near basal 1/3 part; its dorsal surface with a flat divergent plate; vesica with numerous small thorns.

Female. Unknown.

Examined material. THAILAND. ♂, Holotype, Nakhon Nayok, Khao Yai, ca 800 m, 9. viii. 1987, leg. S. Moriuti, T. Saito, Y. Arita, Y. Yoshiyasu.

Distribution. Thailand.

Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name was derived from word root “*ruf-*” (Latin), meaning reddish.

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## 摘 要

タイ産 *Dichomeris* 属の新種の記載 (鱗翅目, キバガ科) (Margarita G. Ponomarenko ・ 上田達也)

大阪府立大学に保管されているタイ産の小蛾類標本を著者らが調べたところ, キバガ科の *Dichomeris* 属に次の6新種を認めたので, 記載した。

*Dichomeris moriutii* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n.

本種は *Dichomeris aculata* Park, 2001 に似るが, 前翅前縁が暗褐色に縁取られ, 前翅中央に暗褐色斑を有することで区別できる。また, オス交尾器の *juxta* に2本の突起を有し, *aedeagus* も4本の突起を有することからも区別が可能である。

*Dichomeris balioella* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n.

本種は *Dichomeris symmetrica* Park et Hodges, 1995 に似るが, *vinculum* が基部近くで板状に広がり, 針状の突起を有することで区別ができる。

*Dichomeris matsumurai* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n.

本種は *Dichomeris bulawskii* Ponomarenko et Park, 1996 に似るが, *juxta* に4本の突起を有し, *aedeagus* 側面に2本の鋸歯状の短突起と背面に指状の突起を有することで区別できる。

*Dichomeris badiolineariella* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n.

本種は *Dichomeris bipunctella* Walsingham, 1882 に似るが, オス交尾器に毛束を有する袋状の構造物を有すること, *vinculum* 側面に *lobe* を有すること, *juxta* がほぼ左右対称であること, *aedeagus* が太く, 突起を有しないことで区別できる。

*Dichomeris pseudodeltaspis* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n.

本種は *Dichomeris deltaspis* (Meyrick, 1905) に似るが, オス交尾器の2本の突起からなる *juxta* が左右対称であること, *vinculum* が1本の長い毛を有する2本の細い突起を有すること, *aedeagus* 側面に二又する突起有するとともに強大な *corunutus* を有することで区別できる.

*Dichomeris rufusella* Ponomarenko et Ueda, sp. n.

本種はオス交尾器に基部の幅広い左右対称な *juxta* を有すること, 突起を有しない細い *vinculum*, *aedeagus* の腹面と側面が硬化し, 側面に2本の突起を有することで他の *Dichomeris* 属の種と区別できる.

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